CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE DEAD-LOCK PICKED

PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL THE REGISTRY LAW STANDS GOOD

Spinner Expounds the Fraud Subject WHAT HE THINKS OF TILBEN

DISGRACEFULIDEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN LITERATURE ECONOMY IN THE MAIL SERVICE

The receipts from internal revenue vesteriar

were \$220,139.43; and from customs, \$327,237.00.
At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$11.27 (a.c.) special deposit of legal tenders for reducation of certificates of deposit, \$31.75,000; reducation of certificates of deposit, \$31.75,000; 60in. \$60,575,151; including coin certificates, \$30,-617,500; outstanding legal tenders, \$30,772,284. Pinchback. Pinchback's pay as a Senatorial contestant in matrix \$17,000, and no: \$22,000 as has been stated

it as proposed by the House makes no provision r the payment of either contestant. Gen Spinner's Views on the Nominees. Gen. F. E. Spinner, who is in town, said yester-day that if Bristew had been nominated at Cia-minati the two biggest frauds in America would be the Presidential candidates. He says he has

Mr. Sykes, of Alabama, who contested Senator

personal knowledge that both Bristow and Tilden are frauds of the first magnitude, but he says he thinks Tilden is a worse fraud than Bristow, if such a thing could be possible. Almost an Incident. In the lobby of the House yesterday the Cen-tral Pacific rathroad member came rushing furiously out and attacked Colonel Redstone, who

has been earnestly endeavoring to get an in-creased apprepriation for the improvement of Oasland harbor. California, but does not wish it Casimo harbor. California, but does not wish it applied to building trainwalls, (foundations for railroad warehouses,) but to dredging out the channel in order to let Oakland and the producers free from the tribute new paid the Gentral Pacific Ealiroad Company. Those who witnessed the onset enjoyed the discomflure of the railroad member very much, as he appeared to find out that the commissioner of the people "don't scare worth a cent." The Chevennes Return to Their Agency.

Agent Hastings, of the Red Cloud agency, re-ports by telegraph on the 17th instant that on the 15th all but twenty lodges of the Northern Cheyennes left the agency. Two days after a few returned in the morning and a large number in the evening, reporting that they had met with

The House passed the army appropriation bill yesterday, and the conference committee agreed to the sundry civil bill, which was reported to the Senate, passed by that body, and sent over to the House, where it will pass to-day. In the army bill there were concessions all round. In the sun-Economy in the Mail Service.

Mr. T. N. Vail, superintendent of the railway mail service, left Monday night to confer with Commodore Vanderbilt as to what arrangements can be made for the carrying of the mails on the New York Central and Hudson River, and the Lake Shere and Michigan Southern railroads in view of the establishment of the fast mails. The Pennsylvania road will, in all probability, keep the postal cars on the train leaving New York at 225 p. m. With the exception of the local service this is the only arrangement that can be made with this road. The distribution of mails will have to be made wherever it will be most convenient. The Post Office Department officials assert that the changes necessitated by the provisions of the postal appropriation bill will have the effect to throw letters and papers from twelve to twenty-four hours behind their present time of delivery at points west of Chicago. The reduction of the clerical force in the Post Office Department will, it is said, also cause delay in the dis-

Governor Chamberlain and the Hamburg Af-

Governor Chamberiain, of South Carolina, ar-crived in this city yesterday, and during the day had interviews with Secretary Cameron and the Attorney General regarding the murder of col-ored prisoners at Hamburg. The views of the General Government upon the necessity of the State authorities executing the laws of the State and punishing the murderers were explained to the Governor, and the impression is that the laws will be earried out by the State authorities, with out reference to the authority of the United States. This, of course, must be done, and the outlaws who have murdered surrendered prisoners must be made to feel that justice is by no means estinct, even in South Carolina. The conversations between Secretary Cameron, Judge Taft and the Governor of South Carolina were very thorough, and could leave no doubt as to what the disposition of the Administration is. So serious an assemblaupon human rights could not be overlooked. It remains now for the State authorities to do their righteous duty. Failing to do this, other means will undoubtedly be employed to guarantee the asfety of the lives of its clittens. Governor-Chamberlain is here at the invitation of the Secretary of War.

Court of Alabama Claims. General Government upon the necessity of the

Court of Alabama Claims.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims posterday the opinion of the Court in case 1942, Wm. J. Taylor et al., Philadelphia, Pa., vs. United States, was delivered by Judge Jewell, This is a claim for return freight from New Or-leans on the steamer Electric Spark, and was emleans on the steamer Liectric spars, and was em-braced in case Ti2, which was a claim for the value of the vessel, freight and outfits. The outward freight from New York was allowed, but the counsel abandoned the claim for return freight. That gave rise to the present claim. The Court dismissed the case. The following judgments for loss of personal effects and wages by destruction of various ves-sels were also announced: case 1570. Lorenzo S. Kimball, East Boston, Case 1570. Lorenzo S. Kimball, East Boston, Mass., 8275. Case 1763. Robert A. Richardson, New Bedford, Case 1819. Charles S. Freeman, Bath, Me., \$740. Case 1917. Clinton H. Nage, Naw York city, *235. Cass 1771. Elizabeth G. Cheney, Beston, Mass.,

Cass 1747. Charles E. Holmes, Bridgewater, Mass., \$400. Case 1764. Joseph B. Tilton, Boston, Mass., for loss of merchandise by destruction of the T. B. Wales, \$739.91. Disgraceful Campaign Literature.

Disgraceful Campaign Literature.

One of the most disgraceful attacks ever made upon President Grant was perpetrated by a Washington correspondent, who sent the following dispatch to his paper on Sunday night:

"Washington, July 11.—President Grant's condition is a source of constant anxiety to the leading Republicans here. The announcement in the household organ that he is laid up with a neuralgic headache has grown more and more frequent as the weeks have rolled along, and all the while it has been the town talk that each one meant that he was recovering from the effects of too much liquor. The accusation is undesied that his acts of last week were done under the influence of liquor. Toward the close of the week he reported to have become unmanageable, and

influence over him. For his opinion Grant has the highest respect, and, believing as he does, that Fish has never tried to manage him, he will generally do what Fish requests, and always gives great weight to his opinions. The President was expected back to night. The above is a tissue of falcehoods from begin The above is a tissue of falcehoods from beginning to end. There is not a shadow of foundation for any of the assertions it contains. The President has been tired out by hard work in routine duties, and wint to heer Park for a day's relaxation. He never looked or felt better in his life than now. The fact is the whole story originated in a joking conversation in a newspaper office, and the main who told it did it to annoy a violent partiern never thinking it would find its way into

The following has been issued:

Post Oppice Department,

Washington, D. C., July 17, 1876,

Sin: Congress having reduced the appropriation for the free delivery service for the fiscal ending June 30, 1877, viz: \$2,100,00) to \$1,order to keep within the appropriation as required order to keep within the appropriation as required by law, to reduce the pay of letter carriers at the free delivery offices. It is therefore ordered: First, That the pay of carriers at offices of the first class, who are now receiving \$700, \$500 and \$900 a year, be reduced at the rate of \$25 a year each; that the pay of carriers at offices of the second class, who are now receiving \$600, \$78 and \$400 a year, be reduced at the rate of \$25 a year each. Second. That carriers be hereafter appointed at offices of the first class at not to exceed \$975 a year, and at offices of the second class at not to exceed \$575 a year. Third, That the pay of carriers be increased \$500 a year, as heretofore, on the recommendation of the postmaster certifying to their faithfulness and efficiency during the preceding year.

Fourth. That the appointment and increase of pay of carriers be made on the application of postmasters, and due notice thereof be given as heretofore.

tofore.
Postmasters will promptly acknowledge the recelpt of this order, and notify the carriers interested of the reduction in their pay, and shange
their carriers' pay-roll te carrespond with this
order, without further notice from this Depart-

This order to take effect July 25, 1876.

JAS. N. TYNER,

Postmaster General. Demonstruction of Silver. The following letter from ex-Senator Stewar

upon the silver question is of unusual interest: Washington, D. C., July 19, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: It is natural in times like these when busi ness is depressed in all parts of the world to inquire the cause. I do not pretend that the evil I am about to mention is the only cause of hard times. but I aftirm that it is the principal cause. I refer to the contraction of the money of the world by the demonetization of silver. When I speak of cer's sent, was voted about \$1,000. Neither money I do not mean the paper contrivances in-vented to represent money, but I mean gold and silver, the measure of all values. Other things being equal, if the amount of gold and silver coin could be instantly doubled, the price of all property could also be doubled. On the con-trary, if one half of the coin of the world were destruyed, the prices of all property would be re-duced one half. It is estimated that the gold and silver coin of the world are about equal in value.

silver coin of the world are about equal in value. The destruction of either would therefore/produce a contraction of one half of the world's money. By destruction I mean any act that would have the effect of causing the disuse of either as money. The debtor and creditor have a direct interest in the question of contraction and expansion of the volume of money. Contraction robs the debtor, expansion defrauds the creditor, starlity protects the rights of both.

The difficulty in increasing or diminishing the the debtor, expansion defrauds the creditor, stality protects the rights of both.

The difficulty in increasing or diminishing the
volume of either gold or silver has made them the
standard of value from the earliest history of
civilization. Congress, in 17°2, fixed the dollar
at 5719, grains of pure silver. In 1857 it was declared that 4129, grains of standard silver (the
equivalent of 5719, grains of standard silver (the
equivalent of 5719, grains of standard silver, should
be a dollar, and that such dollar should be a legal
tender for all debts, public and private, to any
amount. Congress did not provide for coining the
gold dollar until 1899. Until 1873 a dollar in
silver consisted of 4122, grains of standard silver,
and a dollar in gold of 2a 8-10 grains of standard
gold. Each was a legal tender to any amount for
all debts, public and private, during all the time
the national debt was being contracted. (See
Bright's Digest, p. 151.) But the laws under
which the larger part of the national debt was
contracted were sileut as to the kind of carrency
in which the same should be paid. It was contended by many that the obligations of the United
States contracted under such circumstances could
be paid in any paper declared to be a legal tender.
This contracted under such circumstances could
be paid in any paper declared to be a legal tender.
This contracted under such circumstances could
be paid in any paper declared to be a legal tender.
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be paid in any paper declared to be a legal tender.
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be paid in any paper declared to be a legal tender.

the passage of an act which declared that all debts of the United States contracted ander laws silent as to the kind of currency in which the same were to be paid should be paid in gold or silver coin or its equivalent. This removed all doubts and was received by the bondholders as a valuable pledge and gave to them, at least, great satisfaction. It was a solemn pledge to pay in either gold or silver coin as the same was then defined by law at the option of the United States. It made very little difference to the bondholder in which coin he was paid. They were then about equal in value.

defined by law at the option of the bondholder in which coin he was paid. They were then about equal in value.

Everything was well understood until March, 1873, when a bill was passed to regulate the mints of the United States. This most unfortunate act, either by mistake or design, omitted all reference to the standard silver dollar. It provided for a traile dollar, to contain 420 grains of silver, for the ostensible purpose of export. I do not charge that the foreign creditors of the United States were instrumental in this effort to abrogate the standard silver dollar, but it is a remarkable fact that Germany and the English bondvolders took action immediately thereafter to demonstrates silver. These efforts have been so far effectual as to raise the price of gold above silver, according to the relations existing at it e time our debt was contracted, about twenty per cent. The whole people feel the pressure, but lew know from whence that pressure comes. They do not know that it is contraction of the world's coin, and that such contraction is only just begun. The United States have the right and the power to stop this contraction. Let all the mints be set to work coining the standard silver dollar, and when concer use it to pay the debt, according to the contract. This alone will reduce the price of gold, until the gaid and silver dollar shall again be equal. This would restore eliver as money, restore property to its real value, secure the development of the silver mines, and save the country from bankruptey. On the other hand, if the repsentatives of the people should prove false, and deny to the taxpayer the right to pay in silver only a certified to the contract, and add the grasping creditors to demonstize silver and destroy debtors, including the Government itself, they will drive the people to madness and bankruptey.

Appropriations of District Interest.

The conference committee on the sundry civi appropriation bill agreed upon a report yester day. As agreed upon this bill appropriates the following sums for the District of Columbia and institutions therein: For maintenance of the fire department, \$25,000. For the salaries of the Inspector and assistant inspector of gas and meters, \$1,000, provided, that an equal sum be paid out of the treasury of the District.

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall reserve of any of the revenues of the District of Columbia not required for the actual current expenses of schools, police and fire department, a sum sufficient to meet the interest accruing on the 36b bonds of the District during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1876, and apply the same to that purpose; and in case there shall not be a sufficient sum of said revenues in the Treasury of the United States at such time as said interest may be due, then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay said interest, and the same shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States, from time to time as said revenues may be paid into said treasury nutil the full amount shall have been refunded.

To provide a full record of births, marriages and deaths in the District of Columbia, and for a general sanitary inspection, which shall include the prevention of the exposure for sale of unwholesome food, and the daily inspection of streets, alleys, yards and all places where nuisances may oaist injurious to health, and for the removal thereof, and of all nuisances, including night soil, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, and to prevention of the protection of the board, \$400 each in diction to salary as members of the District of Columbia; the combined sum to be expended as follows: For salaries of five members of the Board of Health, \$500 each; treasurer, secretary, attorney, register of vital statistics, who shall each be selected from the board, \$500 hearth and difficent sale paid out of the Treasury of the board; \$500 hearth addition to sala

postage, fuel and lights, \$400; and contingent expenses, \$500.

That in case of the prevalence of an epidemic within the District of Columbia the Commissioners of the District may expend, through the Board of Health, such sums as they may think proper, not exceeding the sum of \$40,000.

For the support of the Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and \$500 for the books and illustrative apparatus, \$47,000.

For continuing the work on the erection, furnishing and fitting up of the buildings of the institution in accordance with plans heretofore submitted, and for repairs on buildings already completed, \$40,000.

tution in accordance with plans heretofore submitted, and for repairs on buildings already completed, \$49,0.0.

For the support of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying in Asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay patients, \$19,500.

For a mansari roof for the building, \$5,0.0.

For care, support and medical treatment of seventy-five transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in the Providence Hospital, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with said institution, \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, who shall cause an accurate report to be made monthly of the number of persons so relieved, their names, residence, date of admission and date of discharge from the hospital. For the support of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington eity, District of Columbia, including salaries and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$19,000.

To alid in the support of the Children's Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, \$5,000.

For the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, in Washington, District of Columbia, namely, for subsistence, salaries and compensation, fuel and light, clothing, rent of hospital buildings, medi-

cines and medicinal supplies, forage and trans-portation and miscellaneous expenses, \$15,000. For the National Association for the Relief of the Colored Women and Children of the District the Colored Women and Children of the District of Columbia, \$10.00.

For the superintendent, assistant superintendent, matron, three teachers, for medicines and physicians' fees, gardener, farmer, baker and night-watchman, seamstress, cook and laundress and four female servants, and for itsel, ciothing and incidentals of the Referm school, \$10,000.

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan poide for the District of Columbia, \$55,000. Provided, That a like sum shall concurrently be paid to defray the expenses of the said Metropolitan force out of the treasury of the District of Columbia: And provided further, That the duties devolved and the authority conferred upon the Hoard of Metropolitan Police by law for police purposes in said district shall extend to and include all public squares or places; and said board is hereby authorized and required to make appropriate rules and regulations in relation thereto.

The Senate recedes from its amendment to pay of Columbia, \$10,000.

The Senate recedes from its amendment to pay The Senate recover from its amendment of pay \$500,0.0 as a portion of the general expenses of the District; also, from its proposition to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Freedmen's bank.

The House recedes from its amendment giving \$2,5/0 for repairing and improving the Botanical granders. District.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for the Industrial Home School is struck out, as is also the same amount for St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and \$5,000 for the Georgetown General Hospital.

The bill includes \$10,000 for the Reform school, but strikes out all appropriations for repairs.

out strikes out all appropriations for repairs rection of workshops, &c. THF HAMBURG (S. C.) MASSACRE.

A Remarkable Circumstance Noted by Colonel Higginson. The following letter is taken from

York Times of ; esterday:

Allow me to call your attention to a remarkable circumstance in the recent Hamburg massacre, namely, that after the captured militis men had been shot down, the colored magistrate before whom the case had been brought was compelled e flee for his life, and his house was sacked. Fet all accounts agree in saying that his only share in the affair had consisted in an endeavor to keep the peace, he having gone so far as to advise the colored militia men to give up their arms to him. That he should have been included in the general brutality shows the bitter hostility of race in which the whole affair originated.

Mr. Rivers, the magistrate in question, is well known to me and to many others at the North, having been for more than three years the color sergeant of my regiment during the civil war. He is a man of uncommon mental and physical power, and a natural leader of his people. He thoroughly upright, courageous and truthful; any statement of his was entitled to absolute enfidence. Since the war he has been a local magistrate and a member of the Legislature. He

was not a man to hide himself, or to leave his house unprotected, except for all-sufficient reasons.

Of all the Southern outrages since the war, there is no one more sure to have an important influence than this Hamburg atrocity. There is no conflict of testimony about it. It occurred in broad day, was utterly unprovoked, was attended by peculiar circumstances of barbarism and included the armed invasion of a neighboring State. For one, I have been trying hard to convince myself that the Southern whites had accepted the results of the war, and that other questions might now come uppermost. So tar from being a bigoted Republican, I took part in the "lifth Avenue Political Conference," and should certainly have refused to support the Republican nowines had be not commanded my confidence, A-D f. I am more than ever grateful for the influences which secured the nomination of Hayes and W heeler. Of what use are all our efforts to be kept alive by our white fellow-citizens of the Scuth? The spirit that sends armed men across the South Carolina border to-day may just as easily send them across the Pennsylvanta border next year, if it secures the aid of a Democratic national administration. For one, I do not propose to acquiesce in this.

Newrort, R. I., Tuesday, July 18, 1876.

Extracts from a Private Letter, Showing the house unprotected, except for all-sufficient rea-

Extracts from a Private Letter, Showing the

Premeditation of the Horror. AUGUSTA, GA., July 14, 1876. hand. The worst reports yet given of the trouble in Hamburg last Saturday night fall short of the actual facts. It was a most barbarous massacre of helpless men and inexcusable robbery and pillage of private families and insulting of defensehands of brutal and heartless murderers. Of the six men killed two were shot down while trying to escape from the fury of a mob of probably not less than five hundred armed men. Their bodies were riddled with bullets and then mutilated

that might otherwise never have been known. I conversed fully with one of them two days ago. This accounts for the seven that were supposed at first to have been shot after arrest. The whole thing was beyond doubt premeditated by the white men, who started the luss. It may be that it went further than the originators intended. The two young men, Butler and Getson, who started the trouble evidently did so with the intention of inaugurating a movement to disarm the colored military company at any cost. They had both, long before the time that they demanded room to pass the company, been looking at the company drill and march about the street. They could easily have passed along the street without confronting the company, as the street is quite wide, probably three times as wide as the space taken by the military company. The further fact that a large body of mounted white men, about one hundred and seventy-five, fully armed with guns and pistols, came into the town of Hamburg carly in the altermoon of Saturday, before the time of the trial of Adams, the captain of the company, shows that the whole thing was prearranged. The court-room in which the trial was to be held was

before the arrival of Trial Justice Rivers. This was the reason Captain Adams refused to go into the trial.

"Many private houses were broken into and robbed and pillaged in a way that has to be seen to be believed. It is simply heartrending to behold! Bedsteads, tables, chairs, bureaus, &c., shattered to pieces and scattered in every direction; men and women's clothes torn to pieces or carried ofs, and they left without a single garment except the clothes on their bodies. The torch was at one time applied, but, fortunately, not allowed to burn. Every sent of money that could be found, besides every species of jewelry or other articles of value, were carried off by the mob. The hall of a benevolent society was rifled of everything, even to their banner and call-bell. The doors of a little job printing office, belonging to a company of colored men, were broken open and the printing materials scattered to the four winds, and the chairs, tables, &c., were broken to pieces. I can only give a few items where there is so much to be said.

"The Chronicle and Sentinel of this city has shown a disposition to give the truth to the world in reference to the matter that we all accept as an evidence that many of the betterclass of white people here are not disposed to cover up this horrible crime against the laws of God and humanity. The Constitutionalist has, on the other hand, given falsely garbled reports from the beginning, and is still trying to over it up or saddle the blame on the innocent colored people. If the strong arm of the law is not put forth to punish the perpetrators of this terrible outrage, then are well as deported to the distinction. There was no are well as a deported to condition. There was no are well as a deported to condition. There was no are well as deported to condition. There was no are well as a deported to the distinction and the people and the law is not put forth to punish the people and the law is not put forth to punish the people and the condition. There was no PILLED WITH ARMED WHITE MEN

the Prohibition nomination for State auditor.

Madrid, July 19.—The Senate has approved the budget. Congress has passed the suppressing Fueros in Biscay.

Lone Brancz, July 19.—Governor Tilden has secured a suite of rooms here for August. Mr. George M. Pullman's cottage was robbed of \$2,500 worth of diamonds and jewelry last night. SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Board of Mine Surveyors have decided that the Pacific mail steamship City of Tokio must receive the same repairs as the City of Peking, when her rate will be restored.

of the Bonania mines telegraphs that the stories of the petering out of ore bodies recently circu-lated are absolutely untrue, and manufactured by "shorts" to further their own ends. MONTREAL, July 19.-Mr. Campbell, leather belting merchant on St. Joseph street, placed his estate in the hands of an assignee to-day. His assets were estimated at about \$210,000, without allowing for bad debts, and his direct liabilities at about \$252,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.-A large stone

building, owned by Freeman Clark, and occupied

as a sash and blind manufactory and planing mill, was burned to-day. Loss, \$5,000. John R. Marks, a workman, was burned to death, and G. Hartell was seriously injured. New York, July 19.—One of the largest sales of dry goods that ever took place here was begun to-day at Messrs. Faulkner, Page & Co.'s. The goods were from many of the leading mills in the country, and consisted of fiannels, blankets, che-viot, denims. &c. Some thirteen thousand pack-ages were offered, at the aggregate value of fully \$1,500,000. The salesroom was througed with buy-ers from every house of standing throughout the country.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

ARMY APPROPRIATION PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACEMENT TRIAL

MR. J. S. EVANS ON THE STAND

A LIVELY AND FRANK WITNESS

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS

MR. WINDOM MAKES SHARP EXPLANATIONS

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1876. Mr. WHYTE, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the payment to the State of North Carolina for certain cotton seized, and reommended indefinite postponement, which was

to the Centennial was a grandson of the distinquished Marquis de Rochambeau, who was there inherited his grandfather's papers, and among them were many valuable papers connected with the American Revolution. The Marquis had shown them to a member of the American legation, who considered them very valuable, as throwing much light on the military history of the Revolution. The Marquis had manifested a iberal spirit, and was willing to turn them over ernment, either for publication under his editorial supervision, or to be placed among its archives. He offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency and practicability of obtaining these On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the

Senate bill for the relief of Geo. T. Olmstead, jr. was taken up, the House bill substituted there Mr. KELLY called up the bill to adjust the claims of the owners of lands within the limits of the Klamath Indian reservation, in the State of

that, although the act was anterior to the setting apart of the reservation, the actual location of the grant was subsequent to such setting apart, and therefore illegal and void, giving the grantces no claim for other lands in substitution for the Indian

pired, and the bill went over. Mr. ALLISON, from the committee of confer-THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,
submitted a report.

Mr. ALLISON said Senators would observe
that the fourth section provided for a commission
of two Senators, two Representatives, two army
officers and the Secretary of War to consider the
subject of reorganisation of the army. The
House had receded from all its propositions relating to the reduction, reorganization or reduction
of pay of the army. The remaining sections related to the details of the bill. The bill, as it
came from the House, appropriated \$43,30,169,
and was increased by the Senate \$3,270,000. The
conference committee had reduced the amount
\$41,421,923, leaving the total appropriations by the
bill \$26,069,167,80, or in round numbers \$4,844,000
less than the bill of last year. The report was
concurred in. oncurred in.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill for the par-ion of descriters from the United States army.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL. John S. Evans was placed on the stand by the defense.

Mr. Carpenter said they had now placed Evans on the stand and offered him to the prosecution for examination in chief. If they declined they would hold them in their cross-examination to the rules of practice. CONKLING submitted the follows

Mr. CONKLING submitted the ionowing, which was adopted.

Ordered, That the managers proceed with the examination in chief of the witness, and if they decline to do so the respondents shall proceed with the examination in chief, and the right of the managers to cross-examine shall be like those of any other witness.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Mc. Manox. The witness was then examined by Mr. Mc. Mahox.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Mc. Mahox.

After the passage of the law of 1870, being post trader at Fort Sili, with a large stock of goods. I went to Keokuk to seek the appointment at the hands of Secretary Belkmap, who was then there. Was introduced by Mr. Peck, of the firm of Denver & Peck. The interview was brief, Secretary Belkmap declining to transact this kind of business away from the Department. After this interview witness came east and returned to Washington when he saw by the papers that Secretary Belkmap had returned. Never having seen him, except at Keokuk for a few minutes, he got General Rice to introduce him in Washington. General Rice called in advance of witness. When witness called his papers had been sent to the Department. The Secretary recognized him, and told him his papers were satisfactory, but he had promised the post to a friend of his, and told witness that it was Marsh's. The Secretary said I might perhaps might be able to make some arrangement with Mr. Marsh, as he did not know whether he cared to go there himself. Witness explained that his large stock and

BUILDINGS WOULD BE WORTHLESS
if he was required to remove them. He said witness might perhaps make some arrangements with Marsh; asked where he was stopping, and said Marsh would be in the city that evening or the next day. Marsh called that evening on the witness at his hotel. Thinks they came to no positive arrangement. Marsh wanted \$2,0,009 per annum, as he said be had heard these posts were very profitable. He finally consented to take \$11,000; was not sure whether he declined the proposition or not; went with Marsh to New York and secured the contract at \$12,000; had only the interview at Keokuk, and this one with the Secretary of War. Remitted Marsh in all \$42,317.02; did not make the remittances at the precise time and in precise amounts, but sent the money as he could obtain exchange; no inquiry was ever made by the Secretary or any person in his behalf as to the money paid to Marsh; the appointment to the position came through Marsh; when favors were wanted at the poet application was made to Marsh; think I never made a direct communication to the Secretary. BUILDINGS WOULD BE WORTHLESS

tion to the Secretary.

Mr. SAEGENT asked if the managers did not
Mr. SAEGENT asked if the managers did not Mr. SARGENT asked if the managers did not propose to ask what the conversation with Marsh was.

Mr. McMahon. State the conversation with Marsh from the time he called to the signing of the contract?

Witness. March came to my room; the subject was soon broached; I told him I had from \$50,000 to \$100,000 invested at the fort, and that it would be a great loss to be compelled to leave the post, and that I was anxious to make some arrangement with him; was not so anxious to stay at the post as to save the stock of

GOODS AND MONEY INVESTED THERE; GOODS AND MONAY INVESTED THERE;
was willing to sell the property to him; when
Marsh proposed \$20,000, I said the business would
not warrant it. On arriving in New York the
next morning saw in the papers that a part of the
command was to be removed from the post;
showed this to Marsh as making the position less
profitable, and he consented to accept \$12,000.

Mr. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, was called, but before his examination was
commenced legislative business was resumed to
enable Mr. Window to submit a report from the
committee of conference on the

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WINDOM explained to some extent the action of the conference committee.

Mr. WINDOM explained to some extent the action of the conference committee.

Mr. WINDOM said the bill as it came from the House appropriated \$15,250,751, and was increased by the Senate \$4,125,719, making a total of \$19,-280,450. The bill as now reported from the conference committee appropriated \$15,229,777. The total appropriation by the bill last year was \$23,-644,550, or about ten and a half millions more than the present year.

The items constituting the reductions he did not consider as effecting any saving to the Government. The reductions made were the result of concessions on both sides so far as amounts were concerned, mainly by the Senate. He was satisfied that this was the best that could be obtained, and he hoped it could be agreed to.

He then proceeded to enumerate the items stricken out or reduced.

The first was for the library, \$4,400. This was for preparing an index. The work was in progress and must be done at some time.

The next was for printing and binding, lithographing and mapping. The expenses of last year showed that the amount reduced—\$421,770 for the former and \$18,000 for the latter—would have to be appropriated subsequently.

For the general expenses of the District Oclimbia, \$500,000. This, instead of being a just economy, was a refusal to bear a just proportion of the Government to the District. Last fail the Commissioners sent a tax bill here, which had been kept by Congress till a few days since, and then so framed that no taxes could be collected until the first of December. They had postponed the sale of property for delinquent taxes, and had taken away certain receipts from licenses, and had inspeced additional obligations upon the District. They had required in the bill for the

that the District should relay the water mains and require the money in the District treasury to be used to pay the interest on the bonds of the District. They had imposed these additional ex-penses upon the District, and by a law making it a penitentiary offense to increase the indebtedness of the District deprived them of the power to raise money. raise money.

Mr. ALLISON asked if the public schools would would refer him to the report of the Commissioners.

Mr. Window continuing, said that the Board of Health had been cut down \$1.87; the revenue marine service had been cut down \$20,746; the courts in Utah \$2.00. There was an audited claim for \$46.000. The House had appropriated \$4.0,000, with a provision that it should be in full payment of the claims, and the Senate had appropriated the full amount. They had consented in conference to the \$20,000, with the provise stricken

REPAYEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

out, leaving the \$23,000 to be paid at some future time.

collection of claims against the United States had been cut down \$25,000. Defending suits against the Government had been cut down \$5,000. This would embarrase the officers and not result in any actual saving, and the Smithsonian Institution had been cut down \$20,000. For the examination of the rebel archives \$5,000 had been cut off. This examination had saved millions to the Government by furnishing evidence to defeat claims against the Government. This was not economy. The argument was that the examination could be deferred. The United States official "Post Office Guide" had been cut down \$10,000. This had been found the most economical mode of conveying information to pestmasters throughout the country, but the amount appropriated would not do it.

THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICERS had been cut down \$'4,000. The recent acts of Congress had very materially increased the work, and it was to be seen whether they would be able to comply with the law. Then came twelve of a class of public buildings at Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Topeka, Trenton, San Francisco. The State, War and Navy Departments, St. Louis, New York, Albany, the Post Office Department building, and repairs to buildings under the control of the Treasury Department. All of these had been begun, and to refuse the appropriation and leave the investment already made idle while other buildings were rented was not true economy. It was a neglect to take proper care of the property and involved actual loss.

Next came reductions on signal lights and light-houses, including a light on the crib in the Next came reductions on signal lights and light-houses, including a light on the crib in the harbor of Chicago; Rock Island arsenal, \$155,000; care and preservation of navy yard, naval stations: manure for the public grounds, \$2,000; care of reservations in the District of Columbia, \$10,000; graveling roadways, \$2,000; Capitol grounds, \$100,000; coast survey, \$2,000; temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, \$60,000; signal office, \$100,000; geographical surveys, \$30,000; Insanc sayium, \$50,000; purchase of Freeducal's Savings bank building, \$225,000, and various other items. items.

Then there was one item that was not a matter of dollars.

As the bill was now reported, it made the office one to be filled by the President, and to take effect on the passage of this act. The House had receded from its proposed legislation in relation to the election laws. The labors of the committee had, he said, been arduous, and this was the best had, he said, been arousous, and this was the best they had been able to do.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked if he understood that the Senate must take this or abandon the branches of the Government for which appropriation was made by the bill.

Mr. WINDOM said he could not state it so broadly as that. The items were discretionary, and each House had the exercise of its discretion. He did not know whether a new conference could

He did not know whether a new conference could do more.

"Mr. ANTHONY said it was absurd to order a million and a half expended for printing, and then appropriate a million to pay for it. He denied the allegation that it cost more to do the work at the Government office than by private parties, and produced evidence in support of his assertion. Mr. CONKLING said the material for the public buildings at Albany was lying in the streets, and there was a probability in the event of work being suspended that the municipal authorities would call upon the Government to remove the obstructions. True economy was to complete the structure.

Mr. SARGENT said he did not agree to the report in respect to the public buildings or in cutting down the appropriation for the signal service, which had reflected credit upon the country, nor in stopping the surveys of the public lands, nor in many other things; but he believed it the best terms that could be got. The objectionable special legislation had been struck out, and another committee might insist on retaining it.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the loss by the neglect of the public buildings was twice as great as any saving effected. There was an urgent necessity for completing the War and State Department building.

Mr. LOGAN said he was not in the habit of

building.

Mr. LOGAN said he was not in the habit of voting for what he believed wrong to please somebody. He had read the other day a letter from Supervising Architect Potter, stating that there was an "absolute necessity" for an appropriation.

to save the walls of that building. When \$4%,00 was voted for St. Louis, and the roofing in of the Chicago building was refused there was some reason for it. He referred to the striking out of the liem for a light on the crib in the lake at the mouth of the Chicago water works. A bill had been introduced in the House and passed by that body for this light. It had been sent to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Owing to the absence of a quorum of that committee he had asked the Senate to put it in this bill and it had done so, and now a conference committee strikes out what had been sanctioned by both Houses.

The rebel archives, he said, had saved more to

Government.

The law provided for the surrender of captured
These works to level owners. These

The law provided for the surrender of captured and abandoned property to loyal owners. These records have shown that men who came up and swore to their loyality were voluntary subscribers to the Confederate loan. Many times it had happened that these archives had prevented the payment of claims before the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked if this class of claims was not now barred. Mr. SAULSBURY asked if this class of claims was not now barred.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that many of them were barred, but every year the gentleman and his associates brought in bills for the removal of the bar, and if the gentleman had his way, he would remove all bars.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he would pay all honest claims, whether from Vermont or Delaware. He believed the Senator's ideas of honesty were marked by geographical lines.

Mr. EDMUNDS said before sealing up this frequent souce of evidence, which had proved of so GREAT VALUE TO THE GOVERNMENT

SO GREAT VALUE TO THE GOVERNMENT so great value to the government in defeating these claims, he thought the Senate should make one more effort to induce the House to allow the examination to go on.

Mr. EATON asked if the evidence was not all there, and why this \$6,000 was required.

Mr. WINDOM said that it was but a few months to the next meeting of Congress, and then these omissions could be supplied by deficiency bills. There would be large deficiencies, but it would be easier to secure appropriations then than now. The whole bill had been framed with a view to large deficiency appropriations next session. It would not be difficult to secure appropriations after the November elections were passed.

appropriations after the November elections were passed. The report was concurred in—yeas 39, mays 12; as follows:



The impeachment trial was then resumed, and Mr. Crosby was examined and identified certain papers sent to the Clymer committee during the investigation by the committee, and was closely cross-examined by Mr. McM. Anox in relation to the delivery of the Marsh letter to Secretary Delivers of the Marsh letter to Secretary eross-examined by Mr. McManus in the delivery of the Marsh letter to Secretary Belknap on his retirement.

Mr. Carpenter protested that would be too short a time. There were many important points to be examined, one that had never before come up, vis: The bearing of a majority vote where two thirds were required for a final decision.

Mr. CONKLIMG moved the following: Ordered that three managers and three counsel may be heard in the order they state to the court they have agreed upon.

have agreed upon.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment to the effect that each side be limited to six hours. Rejected—11 to 29.

The court then, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned.

Mr. HOWE, in legislative session, offered a resolution directing the payment from the contingent fund the medical and funeral expenses of John T. King, killed by a gas explosion at the Capitol. Contingent expenses.

Ontingent expenses.
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. JENKS, of Pa., offered a resolution rec

Pacific railroads, upon which bonds were issued, were hastily and inaccurately made, and directing the Secretary of War to detail officers from the corps of engineers to make a careful and accurate survey of said roads from Omaha to San Francisco, to ascertain the amount of land issued per mile, and to report at next session of Concrets Adopted gress. Adopted.
Mr. WALLING, of Obio, asked leave to report from the Committee on Public Lands a bill grant-ing to the State of Ohio all the unsold and unappropriated public lands in said State for the use of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical Col-

lege.

Mr. HURLBUT objected.

Mr. GOODIN, of Kansas, from conference committee on the disagreeing votes on the bill to deciare forfeited certain lands granted to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad, the road not having been completed, submitted a report; which was agreed to.
Mr. MORRISON, of Ill., from Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to amend the aws relating to internal revenue, and it was made

and Pacific railroad.

After the bill had been read, it was referred to After the bill had been read, it was reserved to the Committee of the Whole on the point of or-der that it made an appropriation of public land. Mr. JUNES, of Ky., from the Committee on Railways and Canala, reported a bill for the con-struction of a freight and passenger railroad from Lake Michigan to the southeast Atlantic sea-

board. It is to run from Chicago to Charleston or some other point on the seaboard. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BLAND, of Mo., from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mines. It authorizes the issue of coin notes of denominations from \$50 to \$10,000 for the net value of gold and silver bullion deposited for coinage.]

Pending consideration, the morning hour expired.

Pending consucration, the morning near expired.
On motion of Mr. LORD, of N. Y., the House took up and passed the Senate bill extending the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabams claims until January 1, 1877.
Mr. THOMPSON, of Mass., from the Commit-THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICERS

o the people.

Mr. MACKEY addressed the House in opposition to the report.

Mr. THOMPSON advocated the report of the committee, after which it was adopted unani-Mr. THOMPSON advocated the report of the committee, after which it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. WALLING, of Ohio, asked leave to report a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Lands, by a sub-committee, to investigate during the recess all matters referred to it, and especially the matters relating to the Des Moines iand grant, &c.

Mr. HALE, of Me., objected, and said he would at all times object to the sitting of committees during the recess

Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., called up the conference report on the army appropriation bill, and it was read and explained by Mr. ATKINS. He explained that the committee on the part of the House receded from its propositions to reduce the army and to reorsanize the same, and remitted the whole question to a commission. The conference believed that a permanent reform would be effected by the commission. The bill does not affect the efficiency of the army. It remains at 25,000 men. The amount appropriated in last year's bill. He thought the report a very favorable one.

The report of the conference committee was then agreed to.

Un motion of Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the protection of the Texas irontice.

then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the protection of the Texas irontier.

Mr. Monnok, of Ohio, in the chair.

After a brief discussion the question was first taken upon the substitute offered by Mr. Tucken, of Va., to the second section, authorizing the President to notify the Government of Mexico to restrain the robbers, and that if the said Government fails to do so the President will be authorized to the use army of the United States. The substitute was rejected.

The next question was upon the substitute offered by Mr. Hanks, that when it shall appear to the President of the United States that the Government of Mexico is unable to prevent law-less invasion of the territory of the United States for purposes of plunder he is authorized, after due notice of four months to the Mexican Government, to order the troops charged with the defense of the United States, when in hot pursuit of the robbers to cross the Rio Grande and recover the booty, but said troops shall not do any act which shall be construed as an act of war.

This was adopted as a substitute for the second section of the bill.

The committee then rose, and the bill as mended was reported to the House. The committee then rose, and the bill as amended was reported to the House.

The amendment made in Committee of the Whole in relation to the withdrawal of troops from South Carolina and other Southern States was rejected by a yea and nay vote—yeas 72, nays 98. nittee then rose, and the bill a

OLD POINT COMFORT. Refreshing Sea Breezes from the Old Atlantic OLD POINT COMPORT, VA., July 16, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sir: I left Washington last night on the good steamer Jane Moseley at 8 o'clock, and am here tonight ready to take the steamer N. P. Banks in

he morning for my favorite resort, Cobb's island, where I have spent many a happy day among the feathern and finny tribes that are wont to congre-gate there—days that the memory delights to re-call. Should my anticipations of sport be realized on this trip, I will endeavor to find time to write you a brief account. Quite a number of Wash-ingtonians are here, of whom Major J. C. Cash, T. M. Hanson, Wm. C. McIntire and John F. Doran, esqs, are bound for Cobb's; their first visit, I believe. Mrs. Willian and others have been spending some time here, enjoying the excel-lent and perfectly safe bathing and delightful sea breezes that come up Hampden Roads, fresh from the grand old Atlantic, of which we have a fine view from the porches of the hotel, as well as of Capes Charles and Henry, Seweli's Point, (where our troops, under the personal direction and su-pervision of President Lincoln, landed and retook the city of Norfolk of the Confederates,) the mouth of the James river and intervening waters. mouth of the James river and intervening waters, made fanous by the conflict between the Confederate ram Merrimae and the first monitor and other United States vessels.

The Hygeia Hotel of to-day is quite a different institution from what it was when I last visited it three years ago. Then it was a single building, containing 100 rooms, built directly on the beach. containing 100 rooms, built directly on the beach, supported by piles and partly projecting over the water. During the past spring another large two-story building, about 50x200 feet, containing 106 rooms, with wide airy passages and wide covered porches to each story around the entire building, has been constructed along the beach to the eastward of the old hotel, and connected with the back to a contract of the contract of t

to the patronage of my fellow-citizens. But in speaking of the Hygels I have almost lost sight of my object in addressing you, viz., to describe our delightful excursion on the Jane Moseley, in the hope that very many of your readers may be induced to patronize and enjoy, as I am sure they will, these Saturday night excursions to the Capes, and join me in commending the enterprise (an article so scarce among the capitalists and men of means of Washington) and public spirit of the Seaboard and Inland Coasting and Navigation Company for inaugurating them.

The steamer Jane Moseley leaves Washington every Saturday night at 8 o'clock, touching at Alexandria, Marshall Hall, Piney Point, Point Lookout, Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, arriving at the latter place about 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and remaining one hour to take on supplies of ice, fish, crabs, &c, for the comfort of the inner man. Returning, she touches at Fortress Monroe, and then proceeds to Capes Charles and Henry, thence up the Chesapeake Bay to Point Lookout, where she arrives about 8 p. m. Sunday night, and remains one and a half hours, thus giving the passengers an opportunity of enjoying the bathing at this place. Proceeding up the Potomac and making the same landings as on the downward trip she arrives at her wharf in Washington at 6 o'clock Monday morning. The cost is \$4 for passage, \$2 for stateroom, accommodating two persons. Meals of course extra.

The Moseley is one of the finest and fastest boats on the Potomac, and too much cannot be said in commendation of her officers, crew and servants for the admirable manner in which they perform their respective duties and studiously endeavor to promote the comfort and insure the SKASIDE RESORT perform their respective duties and studiously en-desvor to promote the comfort and insure the safety of the passengers. The discipline seems to be perfect, every man knowing his duty and doing it. to be perfect, every man knowing his unity and doing it.

The company on this trip was composed of the very best of our citizens, among whom I noticed distinguished representatives of the bench, the bar, of medicine and of mercantile and mechanical pursuits. I will not tax your valuable columns by giving names. I did not see a person at all under the influence of liquor, and not a circumstance occurred to mar the delights of the trip, in which each and every passenger seemed to participate.

"U."

A Son Shoots His Pa Four Times. DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 20.—Samuel Lawto-this afternoon shot his father four times with

Murder in the West. CINCINNATI, July 19.—Alonzo Anderso colored, shot his wife last night in a fit of jealou rage. His mother-in-law interfering was shot i

the abdomen and will probably die. PERSONAL

Miss May Kearny, a relative of the late Gen. Phil Kearny, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. A. Roberts, on Eighteenth street, who is a neice of the distinguished general. Professor George T. Sheldon, who has been doing the Centennial for the past six weeks, re-turned to the city Monday.

Important changes have been made in the new bill against vivisection introduced in the British Parliament. These changes are due to the efforts of a deputation of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, who pointed out to Lord Carnaryon the serious faults of the measure as it stood and its tendency to cramp scientific advancement. The clause by which dogs and cats were specially exempted from painful experiment has been relaxed and those animals are often the only carnivora available for purposes of experiment. But the most important of all amendments is that which Lord Oarnarvon accepted in the clause which prescribes the object for which experiments may be made. The clause as it stood would not have permitted experiments for the relief of animal suffering or for the cure of such diseases as the cattle plague. Lord Carnarvon accordingly accepted an amendment proposed by Lord Cardwell, and the clause as thus altered will permit experiments "with the view only to the advancement, by new discovery, of physiological or medical knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolouging human life or for alleviating human suffering."

The other night a band of Polytechnic students patrolled the Paris boulevards, shouting: "Down with the Jesuitsi" Some arrests were made and the young scientists dispersed with difficulty. The disturbance was caused by one of the professors, who is likewise a professor of descriptive geometry at the Jesuit College, having fraudulenting given to some Polytechnic students, who were also members of his college, the subject of a problem which should only have been known at the competition. A favored student, shocked at the disloyalty, named the subject to a captain of the Polytechnic, and on the seal of the paper being broken it was found to be true. The examination has been deferred, and Paris is as much excited as disgusted with the affair.

OUR RED BARBARIANS.

MEETS THE CHEVENNES

THEY ARE DRIVEN INTO THE AGENCY

Report of Another Crook Fight

THIRTY SQUARE MILES BURNED OVER

A SON SHOOTS HIS PA FOUR TIMES

BIG FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS

MERRITT MEETS THE CHEYENNES.

Drives Them Back to Their Agencies. CHICAGO, July 19.—The following is the official report of Col. Merritt, received at military headquarters to-day :

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 19, 2 VIA FORT LARANIE, July 19, 1876. As indicated in my dispatch, I moved by force marches to the main northwest trail on India

In thirty-five hours my command made about seventy-five miles, reaching the trail on Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock. The trail showed that no large parties had passed north. At daylight yesterday morning I saddled up to move on the trail towards the agency; at the same time a party of seven Indians were discovered near the command, moving with intention of cutting off two couriers who were approaching Sage creek. A party was sent out to cut these off, killing one

of them. The command then moved out at once AFTER OTHER INDIANS seen in this locality and pursued them, but they escaped, leaving four lodges and several hundred pounds of provisions behind. After scouring the country thoroughly in our vicinity we moved at once toward the agency. At a distance of twentyfive miles to the northwest of the agency the Indians broke camp and fled in, so that we did not succeed in catching any of them. That trail was much worn. The indications were that hundreds of Indians were driven in by our movement. From repeated reports, which I cannot give in this dispatch, I was certain of striking the Cheyennes.

To accomplish this I marched hard to get on the trail, taking infantry along to guard the wagons, and to fight, if necessary. The reports received from this point led me to believe that many of the Sioux warriors were with the Cheyennes. I am now satisfied the number of Indians leaving the agency are exaggerated in the report, and I am certain that not a hundred Indians, or rather ponies, all told, have gone north on the main trail in the last ten days.

The Cheyennes whom we drove in yesterday took refuge on the reservation towards Spotted Tail. If they leave again I think it will be to go South, or to the agencies, as they seem to be thoroughly frightened out of the Northern trip. Our appearance on the Indian and Hat creeks was much worn. The indications were that hundreds

A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO INDIANS in that vicinity, but those further in were in-formed by runners, so that they got out of the way. I have just received your dispatches of the 15th. I will move without delay to Fort Lara-

mic, and as soon as possible move to join Crook.
My men and horses are very tired, but a few days
reasonable marching with full forage will make
them all right. THE REDSKINS INTERCEPTED. CHICAGO, July 19 .- General Sheridan has re-Chicago, July 19.—General Sheridan has re-ceived the following dispatch:

"Fort Larawig, July 18.—A courier who has just arrived from Red Cloud reports that on the 15th instant Colonel Merritt intercepted the 800 Cheyennes and Sioux who had left the agency to join the hostile bands against Generals Crook and Terry, and drove them back to the agency.

"E. E. Townskyn, "General commanding."

CROOK HAS ANOTHER FIGHT.

CHEVENNE, July 19.—A report reached Fort
Leramic to-night that thirty Indians were seen
this evening twelve miles below that post on
Flatte river. Capt. Eagan, with his company,
started to bunt them down. A man asmed Fay came into Sidney to night from Red Cloud and reports an Indian named Lame Deer came into Red Cloud on Friday and reported Crook had a fight and lost many.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

Cornell Wins Three Races-'Rah for Cornell. SARATOGA LAKE, N. Y., July 19 .- After the o'clock this morning, when a dispatch from Mr. quick loads for all teams offering, and soon the roads were thronged with loaded teams. As the lake came sight, looking like a mirror, smooth than yesterday, and loaded barges and steamers lay out on the lake.

It was not until about 10:35 that the signal flag

THE START, and soon the flashing of the oars could be seen. Soon the signal was put up for the half mile, showing Cornell leading, Columbia second, and Union third. Cornell appeared to be going about thirty-six strokes. At the mile Columbia led. with Harvard second, and Cornell third. At the two-mile Cornell took the lead with spirit, with Harvard second. As they neared the stand, the crowd of Cornells and Harvards cheered to the echo, and it was soon given out that

CORNELL WAS FIRST, Harvard second, Columbia third, Union fourth, Wesleyan fifth and Princeton last.

Cornell, 17.0134; Harvard, 17.0534; Columbia, 17.134; Union, 17.2734; Wesleyan, 17.8834; Princeton, 18.1634. THE SINGLE SCULL BACK.

About 11:30 o'clock the single sculls started. At the half mile Francis, of Cornell, led; Parmiey, of Princeton, second. The next signal gave Francis still leading and Danforth, of Harvard, second. A third time the flag went up, giving the positions unaltered. Francis won by five lengths, Danforth second, Parmiey third and Weeks, of Princeton, fourth. Time: Francis, 13,4734; Danforth, 13.16; Parmley, 14.21; Weeks, 14.234. THE PRESBMEN'S BACE.

At 12:30 the freshmen beats started. The first mile showed Harvard leading, with Cornell sec-end. At the next mile Cornell was leading, with Harvard second. Cornell won, with Harvard sec-ond. Cornell, 17:23%; Harvard, 17:23%. After passing the second mile some accident happened in Columbia's boat, causing it to stop for a short time. ITHACA REJOICES.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 19.—There is great rejoicing here over Cornell's victories. CENTENNIAL NOTES The Testing of Agricultural Implements.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The number of paid admissions to the Exposition to-day was 18,113. A special exhibition of cut flowers and bloom-ing plants is in contemplation, and if decided upon, will be given in the annex to Horticultural Hall.

The sixth of the special excursions from the Schuyikill mining region, which arrived this morning, numbered 1,061 men, of whom a large number were accompanied by their families. The testing of agricultural implements at Schenck's Station, which is now in progress, includes twelve threshers and ten agricultural en-

cludes twelve threshers and ten agricultural engines, two English traction engines, and a number of fans and feed-cutters. In the contests between the threshers the principal object is to
show the length of time occupied in threshing a
certain amount of grain and the thoroughness of
the work. The power required to do the work is
demonstrated by dynamometer tests. In the case
of the engines the amount of fuel and wood used,
actual pawer developed, efficiency of work, &c.,
are also being exemplified.

VIRGINIA Shot for Seduction. RICHMOND, VA., July 19.—The Presidential campaign was opened to-night by the Conservatives of Richmond by a grand mass ratification meeting indorsing Tilden and Hendricks and re-

meeting indorsing Tilden and Hendricks and reform.

J. P. Dickerson, depot agent at Wytheville,
Ya., was killed to-day by Charles M. Williams
for the seduction of the latter's daughter. When
the seduction of his daughter came to his knowledge Williams went to Dickerson, and demanded
that he should marry her. Dickerson made promises, but never kept them, and Williams, finding
he could get no satisfaction, went to the depot office this morning, and shot Dickerson through
the head with a load of buck shot, Dickerson dying inside of five minutes. When shot Dickerson
was seated at his deck engaged in copying the
119th Psalm. Williams was arrested and held
for trial. The community justifies him.

Western Union Dividend.

New York, July 19.-Judge Westbrook has extended the modification of injunction granted by Judge Donohue restraining payment of the other dividends, so as to permit not only pay-ment of the quarterly dividend, but to dissolve the entire injunction pending action in the

ral commission merchants and dealers in provi-sions in this city, failed yesterday. Their liabili-ties will probably reach \$500,000.

Accounts from Sclavonic Sources. Ragusa, July 19.—Dispatches from Sclavonic sources announce that the Turks have abandoned Nevesinje without fighting. The insurgents have nvested Yatschko.

SERVIAN VICTORY.

BELGRADE, July 19.—Official dispatches say the ervians drove one wing of Osman Pachas army out of three entrenchments, which the Turks re-took after receiving considerable reinforcements.

MONTENEGRINS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The notion that the Montenegrins do not count upon the success of their allies and therefore go upon the success of their allies and therefore go for what they can get for themselves begins to prevail. A short time will show the truth of this. Meantime Greece remains entirely peaceful, and Roumania balances her demands on the Porte by earnest declarations of neutrality, and will prob-ably keep quiet as long as sho can.

ably keep quiet as long as she can.

AN OUTRAGER HANGED.

CONSTANTINGTER, July 19.—The leader of a band of volunteers, which was guilty of committing outrages in the neighborhood of Phillippolis, was hanged to-day.

Eighteen Servian battalions from Joitschar participated in the recent attack on Osman Pacha's position at ixver, before reported. The Servians were requised with great loss, abandoning five cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition. munition.

Three thousand Servians have been defeated near Nichgaael, in Bosnia, with a loss of three hundred. The intelligence that the Servians have lost their positions around Nisch is confirmed.

CENSURING PRINCE MILAN.

LONDON, July 20.—The Standard's Belgrade special says the Minister of the Interior has received a deputation of the inhabitants, who threatingly demanded the publication of lists of the killed and wounded and true reports of the progress of the war.

Some of the war.

Some of the conservative deputies are preparing a declaration that Prince Milan and the Ministers were unjustified in declaring war without the consent of the Skuptachina.

Large quantities of Chassepots and ammunition arrived here on Tuesday from Roumanis.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says the Grand Vizier has declined to sanction the formation of a separate legion of Greek and Christian volunteers.

volunteers.

The Khedive has presented the Porte with twenty-five thousand Suider rifles.

The voluntary subscriptions in Turkey toward the war expenses amount to \$860,000.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says that the Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Saizburg on Wednesday. The interview was strictly private.

PARIS, July 19.—The Temps states that the six great Powers are in daily communication relative to Eastern affairs, with a view of establishing a to Eastern anairs, with a view of establishing a general agreement so as to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise moral influence. It is understood that a general under-standing of all the Powers exists. The system of the exclusive agreement between the Northern Empires has apparently been abandoned.

DRILL OF THE SERVIANS. BELGRADE, July 19 -- All reserves have been ordered to assemble on Saturday for drill preparatory to starting for the front,

LONDON, July 20.—The Times' Parakin special sonfirms the news of the battle at Izoor, between Gen. Leschjanin and Osman Pacha. The Servians numbered 10,000, and the Turks, previous to receiving reinforcements, 12,000. The Servians were compelled to retreat.

The Servian Col. Protich reports that the Circussians and Bashi Bazouks have been sent to districts in Bulgaria outside the sphere of operations, and instructed to burn and destroy.

It is estimated that 20,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian volunteers have taken up arms against Turkey.

The Times' Ragusa special says the Montenegrins on Monday destroyed four Turkish biock-BATTLE OF IZOOR. The Times' Ragusa special says the Montene-grins on Monday destroyed four Turkish block-houses between Medun and Podgurita, repuising a Turkish army which attempted to prevent. This operation is important, and makes the cap-ture of Medun itself cary. The Times' Ragusa dispatch, dated July 18, says information from independent and thoroughly informed sources assures me that the Turkish po-sition is not nearly so favorable as it is reported.

PRESH TROOPS FOR TURKEY. Loxbon, July 20.—The leaily News' Alexandria dispatch says that five batteries of artillery and 500 cavalry embarked for Constantinople on Watnesday Wednerday.
The News' Vienna dispatch says an outbreak of the party opposed to the war is expected in Central Servia.
False telegrams are being secretly disseminated announcing the annihilation of the Servian telegrams.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foul Play of a Sea Captain. London, July 19.—Captain Stoddard, late mas-ter of the British bark Skerryvore, who was arrested at Plymouth, May 21, on the charge of atlonged examination was committed for trial, was aquitted at the Devon assizes yesteriay, the jury saying that although the circumstantial evidence was undoubtedly strong, they were not satisfied about his guilt.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—Silver is very firm at 45%.

Consols and other sound investments are buoyant in consequence of the glut of money and the growing conviction that the E-stern troubles will not spread. ANOTHER PAILURS.

ANOTHER PAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Peters Brothers, corn nerchants, have suspended. Liabilities supposed to be considerable.

THE RIPLE TEAMS. THE RIFLE TEAMS.

LONDON, July 10.—At the Wimbledon meeting to-day the first half of a match between English, Scotch, Canadian and Australian teams was completed. The ranges were 200, 500 and 500 yards. The weapons used were Martia Henry rifles. The weapons used were Martia Henry rifles. The following are the total scores: Scotland, 402; England, 401; Australia, 389; Canada, 384. The match will be concluded on Saturday with match rifles at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The Scotch five include McVettie, Mitcheil, Ferguson and Rac of the team selected for America. The English include the National Association's best shots. There is no Irish team competing. The conditions are seven shots aplece at each range.

A GIGANTIC FIRM ABOUT TO FAIL. A GIGANTIC FIRM ABOUT TO FAIL.

LONDON, July 20.—It was recently reported that a well-known irm in the Cleveland district, one of the largest in the iron industries, and a gigantic financial concern, was seriously embarrassed. A private meeting of the iron masters in the neighborhood was subsequently held in order to bridge over the difficulty if possible. That meeting adjourned to-day.

The financier of this morning says it is understood that a balance sheet is to be submitted to the meeting to-day, showing that liabilities of the concern are about a million pounds sterling, with little or no assets. After the payment of the first mortgage claims, it is hardly expected possible to avert a stoppage. But as this has been anticipated it is unlikely to seriously affect the money market.

FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 29, 4 s. m.—The Dundee wharf, at Wapping, a mile or so below London bridge, took fire at midnight and is still burning. The upper stories are gutted. Johnson's wharf and Joily's warehouse, contiguous, are threatened.

The Oldham cotton masters have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week. The wages of fitty thousand operatives are thereby decreased about \$50,000 weekly.

A RAGING FIRE.

Thirty Square Miles Burned Over in Massachusetts. Boeros, July 19.-A terrible fire has been raging in the woods on Cape Cod in the neighborhood of Yarmouth since yesterday morning, when it was started by some boys near Weir village. It rapidly spread to the town of Dennis and crossed to Middletown, destroying several buildings. At noon to-day the fire was raging and rapidly nearing Harwick, the track of fire being apidly nearing Harwick, the track of fire being en miles long and two or three miles wide. Some thirty square miles of territory were burned over, and the loss is roughly estimated at half a million dollars, though probably it may be much less. A force of 300 men vainly endeavored to stop the progress of the fire.

The Carriage Builders. The Carriage Builders.

Philabelphia, July 19.—At the annual convention of the Carriage Builders' Association today the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry Killam, of New Haven; vice presidents, James Goold of New York, Clement Studeboker of Indiana, James Beckhaus of Philadelphia, A. B. Hern of Boston and John Green of Wilmington; secretary and treasurer, Wilder H. Pray, of New York.

One of Tilden's Delegates a Defaulter. MILWAURE, July 19 .- Albert Semler, county reasurer of Washington county, is a defaulte in the sum of about \$60,000. His whereabouts i unknown. He was a very prominent German Democratic politician in the State, and was a delegate to the late St. Louis convention.

Missouri's Democratic Convention. Louis, July 19.-The Democratic State envention met at Jefferson City to-day. Chas. E. Peers was made permanent chairman. John S. Phelps was nominated for Governor. The convention, without making further adjourned until to-morrow.

Burned to the Water's Edge. ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—The steamer Baltic caught fire to-night four miles below this city and burned to the water's edge. The vessel was valued at about \$40,000. The crew were saved. Four Men Killed by an Explosion.

Halifax, N. S., July 19.—A boiler exploded to-day at Alpine saw mills at La Have river. Four men were killed: Lamb, engineer, Taylor and son and James Norman. Building wrecked. Death of George E. Pugh.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Hon. George E. Pugh